

HOBLE, T.

Simplified equation for boiling heat-transfer coefficient.  
 H. H. H. (Tech. Univ., Gliwice, Poland). *Przemysł Chem.*  
 35, 98-8 (1956) (English summary); cf. *ibid.* 29, 711 (1950).  
 H. presents a simplified method for calcg. the heat-transfer  
 coeff. for boiling liquids as follows: boiling heat-transfer  
 coeff.  $= \alpha = \lambda$  (Nusselt no.)  $^{0.4}$ , where  $\lambda$  = thermal cond.,  
 kcal./m. hr. degree,  $(\theta/\lambda)^{0.4}$  (values are between  
 0.976 and 1.048), Nusselt no.  $= 4.41(V/K)^{0.4}(\rho\delta/\sigma)^{0.1}$   
 $10^{-4}$ ,  $V$  = (d. of boiling liquid)/(d. of dry satd. vapor),  $K$  =  
 (latent heat of evapn., kcal./kg.)/(temp. difference be-  
 tween the wall and the liquid) (sp. heat of liquid),  $\rho$  =  
 pressure in atm.,  $\sigma$  = surface tension, kg./m., and  $\delta$  =  
 $\sqrt{\rho}$ /sp. gr. of boiling liquid; sp. gr. of boiling liquid is  
 expressed in kg./cu. m. In an example: water is evapd.  
 at a pressure of 1 atm., and when the temp. difference  
 between the wall and boiling water is  $10^\circ$ . The calcd.  
 value for  $\alpha$  is then 4639 kcal./sq.m. hr. degree. F. J. H.

4E4D

3006

HOBLE, T.

2

✓ Cooling of unsaturated mixtures in scrubbers. T. Hobler (Tech. Univ. Gliwice, Poland). *Przemysl Chem.* 35, 99-105 (1956) (English summary).—For cooling unsatd. gas or vapor mixts. in scrubbers, i.e., where the Lewis equation  $C = \alpha/k$  does not hold, H. proposes a new theoretically deduced equation  $Q = \eta \alpha F A \Delta t_m$ , where  $\alpha$  = heat-transfer coeff. (kcal./sq.m. hr. degree),  $\eta$  = dynamic viscosity (kg./m. hr.), which is used only as a correction factor,  $F$  = heat-exchange surface or mass-exchange surface (sq.m.),  $Q$  = heat exchanged (kcal./hr.),  $C$  = sp. heat of moist gas (calcd. for 1 kg. of dry gas) (kcal./kg. degree),  $k$  = mass-transfer coeff. (kg./sq.m. hr.),  $\Delta t_m$  = mean temp. difference, and where  $\eta \alpha$  is const. The equation gives only approx. results. P. J. Hendel

omf

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Engineering. H-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1506.

Author : Hobler, T.  
Inst : Not given.  
Title : New Equations in Connection With Heat Transfer Process For Speed and Temperature Distribution in a Liquid Flowing Inside a Pipe.

Orig Pub: Chem. stosow., 1957, 1, No 1, 21-43.

Abstract: An equation is given for the distribution of the relative speed in a turbulent flow of liquid at  $Re < 10^6$   $W/W_0 = (2y/R) \{1 - [1 - (y/R)^n]^{1/n}\} - 1 - (y/R)^2$ , where  $\lambda = 1 - [32 / (Re W_m)] (W_0/W_m)$ ,  $n = 2.7 [(\lambda y/R) + 0.2 (1 - 0.9 \lambda)] - [(\lambda y/R) + 0.02]^{-1}$ . An analogous equation is given for temperature distribution for  $Pr = 1$ . Based on this equation and Kolborn's,

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618030010-2  
POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Engineering.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1506.

Abstract: an equation is given for turbulent, laminar and transit regions,

$$St.Pr^{1-B} = (\lambda/8) (t_0/t_m) (W_m/W_0) \cdot \{1 - [32 W_0 / (\lambda Re W_m)]^{1/2}\}^{-1}$$

In this equation  $W$  is the speed on the distance  $y$  from a pipe wall,  $W_0$  is the speed on the pipe axis,  $R$  is the pipe radius,  $\lambda$  is the coefficient of friction,  $W_m$  is the average speed,  $\theta = t_0 - t_s$ ,  $t_m = t_0 - t_m$ ,  $t_0$  is the temperature on the pipe axis,  $t_s$  is the temperature on the pipe wall,  $t_m$  is the average temperature along the entire cross section.  $B$  equals 0.4 for a turbulent flow, is equal to 0 for a laminar one, and 0.33 for a transient flow. -- H. Kondukov.

Card 2/2

*HOBLEK, T.*

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Processes and Apparatuses of  
Chemical Technology.

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 57692 1958.

Author : Hobler Tadeusz, Koziol Mazimierz

Inst : -

Title : The Influence of Local Contraction in Pipes on the  
Coefficient of Heat Transfer.

Orig Pub : Chem stosew., 1957, 1, No 1, 45-64

Abstract : The process was studied of heat emission from horizontal  
pipe with local contractions caused by buckling toward  
the inward moving air. The buckling of the pipe took  
place through the intervals  $d/l = 0.10 \div 0.0149$ , with  
the bend of the adjacent compression planes under  $90^\circ$   
( $d$  is the diameter of the pipe,  $l$  is the distance bet-  
ween the centers of the adjacent locations of the com-  
pression). The lateral measurement of contraction is  
 $d/a = 1.205 \div 1.62$ , where  $a$  is the minimum internal

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POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Processes and Apparatus of Chemical  
Technology.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 57692

measurement at the location of the contraction of the pipe. Heat on the outside of the pipe was conducted by saturated steam for a length of 1300 mm. Air was provided by a ventilator through portions of the stabilization for a length of 1500 mm. Six pipes with diameters of 27.6/21, and 10 pipes with diameters of 33.6/26.4, with different  $d/l$  and  $d/a$ , were subjected to the experiment. The coefficient of heat transfer of a increased with an increase of  $d/l$  and  $d/a$ . The mean value of  $a$  is expressed by the equation:  
$$Nu = 0.047 Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4} (d/a)^{0.32} (d/l)^{0.23}$$
  
The determining linear measurement is the diameter of the pipe. The equation is used for  $9000 < Re < 60,000$ ,  $1.2 < d/a < 5.6$ ,  $0.015 < d/l < 0.22$ . Deviations are  $\pm 18\%$  from the actual values of  $a$ .

Card 2/2

- 2 -

HOBLER T

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618030010-2

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H  
Processes and Apparatuses of Chemical Technology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 67693.

Author : Hobler T., Krupiczka R.  
Inst : NOT given.  
Title : Hydrodynamics of Grid Trays.

Orig Pub: Chem. stosow., 1957, 1, No 2, 105-122.

Abstract: Hydrodynamics of the grid type trays was investigated using an air-water system in the range of air velocities,  $w_g = 3-10$  m/sec, water velocities of  $w_c = 0.0009-0.04$  m/sec ( $w_g$  and  $w_c$  are related to the tray free area), water temperature of  $7-15^\circ$ , air temperature of  $15-28^\circ$ , and the slot area  $s =$

Card 1/2

Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Applications. General.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12032.

Abstract: A total of seven types of sprinklers most often used were tested; 3 clusters of 6 steel pipes each, with diameters of 41, 57, and 89 mm and with a length of 1.4 m, were used for the irrigating; flat piping was used, as well as piping with plates with triangular grooves welded to the lower formed pipe.

It was established that the magnitude of the minimum density of irrigation  $G_{min}$  for a single pipe does not depend on the type of sprinkler and the distance between the irrigating pipes but depends on the diameter of the irrigating pipes and the temperature of the irrigating water. The following equation is cited:  $G_{min}$  equals  $30d^{0.3734}$  minus

Card 2/3

2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618030010-2

Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Applications. General.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12032.

Abstract:  $0.5t$  plus 5, kg/m hours, in which  $d$  is the external diameter of the irrigating pipe in mm;  $t$  is the average temperature of the irrigation water, in °C. The average size  $G_{min}$  of the pipes investigated comprised about 135 kg/m hours. The quantity of liquid sprayed through the pipes increased in proportion to the increase of  $G_{min}$  and the distance between the pipes in the cluster. For pipes with a diameter of 57 mm with a  $G_{min}$  attaining 500 kg/m hours, the quantity of sprayed water comprised 48-63% of the total outlay of water for irrigation. -- T. Kolach.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application: Chemical Engineering.

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15631

Author : Hoblar, T.; Barocki, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Effect of Perforated Baffles on the Heat Transfer  
Coefficient

Orig Pub : Chem. stosow., 1958, 2, No 1, 29-49

Abstract : Effect of perforated baffles on the heat transfer  
coefficient of a heat exchanger (T) (shell side) was  
investigated for the turbulent flow of air passing parallel  
to tubes (perforations in the baffles being concentric to  
tubes). The following equation was derived:

$$Nu = 0.126 Re^{0.75} Pr^{0.4} (d_o/L)^{0.282} (d_o/d'_o)^{0.154}$$

This equation was found valid at  $3500 < Re < 21,000$ ,  $d_o/L =$

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POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their  
Application: Chemical Engineering.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618030010-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 15631

$= 0.0586 \div 0.2502$ , and  $d_o/d'_o = 6.5 \div 15.3$ , ( $d_o$  and  $d'_o$   
being the hydraulic diameters of the intertube space  
and of the perforated baffle,  $L$  being the distance between  
the baffles). -- R. Turekhin

Card 2/2

H-4

Distr: 4E3a(b)/4E3b

Critical Reynolds number and free energy. Tadeusz  
Hobler. Politechnika Śląska, Gliwice, Poland: *Chem.  
Syntezowa* 3, 127-41 (1960) (English summary).--An inter-  
comparison of free-energy changes in both turbulent and  
laminar flows, e.g. inside a smooth tube or between 2 parallel  
walls, permits the prediction of transition from the 1st region  
of flow to the other and estn. of crit. Reynolds no., providing  
skin friction factors and  $w_s/w_m$  ratios for the 2 flows,  $w_m$  being  
mean velocity and  $w_s$  velocity at the axis, are available. Free  
energy of stream filament, and not of the total stream,  
seems to be a transition-controlling factor. A. Szafranski

3  
1-BW(BW)

2



HOBLER, T.

Distr: 4E3a(b)/4E3b/4E3c 2 cya/4E2b(v)

6  
1-28  
5-28

Resistance to turbulent flow inside compressed tubes and their usefulness for heat exchange. Tadeusz Hobler and Kazimierz Korol (Politechnika, Gdansk, Poland). Chem. Sposobami 3, 160-66 (1968) (English summary).—A friction factor  $\lambda_0$  for turbulent flow of air, Reynolds (Re) no. 9000-60,000, inside alternately compressed tubes (cf. CA 52, 4256g) is found to depend on 3 dimensionless groups:  $\lambda_0 = 0.33 (d/a)^{1.5} (d/l)^{0.5} (Re)^{-0.2}$ , for  $(d/a)$  1.2-5.2 and  $(d/l)$  0.015-0.22;  $d$  is inner diam. of tube,  $a$ , smaller clearance at compression site, and  $l$ , center-to-center interval between successive compressions; the correlation holds within +21%. Use of the compressed tubes for heat exchange is discussed in terms of work performed in moving a fluid inside a tube and of the tube's heating surface (Glaser, Cf 42, 8540f) required to transfer a given amt. of heat, and compared to conventional tubes. A. Szafranski

1 4

Derivation of a correlation for the heat-transfer coefficient for well-developed turbulent and laminar flows inside tubes on the basis of the velocity equation covering both regions. Tadeusz Hobler (Politechnika, Gliwice, Poland). Chem. Stosowana 3, 265-62 (1950) (English summary).—The heat-transfer coeff.  $\alpha$  is predicted for both streamline and turbulent zones (Prandtl (Pr) 0.001-1.000 and Reynolds (Re) nos.  $10^4$ - $10^6$ ) by the following equations: Nusselt (Nu) no. = 3.604, and  $Nu = Re (\lambda/8) \cdot \Phi / [1 - Re (\lambda/8) \{1/(5 + 1.18 (\lambda/8) Re) - 1/(5 - 0.98 Pr (Pr - 1) (Pr + 1)^{-1} + 0.92 (Pr + 1.60) (Pr + 1)^{-1})\}]]$ , resp., which are derived with the aid of the generalized velocity-distribution equation (cf. Hobler C.A. 52, 4255g);  $\lambda$  is a dimensionless friction factor, and  $\Phi = (w_m \theta_m) / (w_0 \theta_0)$ , where  $\theta_m$  is mean temp. difference ( $= t_m - t_{m0}$ ,  $t_m$  being mean temp.),  $\theta_0$  temp. difference at the axis,  $w_m$  mean velocity, and  $w_0$  velocity at the axis. Agreement with expl. data and other correlations, especially that of Martinelli, is shown in graphs.

A. Szafranski

SR

HOBLEK, Tadeusz; BURGHARDT, Andrzej

Analysis of the generalized diffusion equation for a two-component gas mixture. Chemia stosow 3 no.1:3-14 '59.

1. Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji Aparatury Chemicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz

The critical Reynolds number and free energy. Chemia stosow 3 no.2:  
127-140 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska  
Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; STREK, Fryderyk

Mixing effectiveness of liquids. *Chemia stosow* 3 no.2:143-168 '59.

1. Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji Aparatury Chemicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; KOZIOL, Kazimierz

Studies on the resistance of turbulent flow in squeezed tubes and their usefulness for heat exchange. Chemia stosow 3 no.2:169-186 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice i Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji Aparatury Chemicznej, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz

Derivation of the heat-transfer coefficient  $\alpha$  for the developed turbulent and laminar flow in tube based on the velocity equation common for both cases. *Chemia stalow* 3 no.3:265-292 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.

HOBLEK, Tadeusz; KRUPICZKA, Roman

Hydraulics of the turbogrid tray. Chemia stosow 3 no.3:293-319 '59.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji ... tury, Polska  
Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.



HOBLER, Tadeusz; GRANOWSKI, Włodzimierz

Investigation of equipment for irrigating vertical tubes. Chemia  
stosow 3 no.4:425-556 '59. (KRAI 9:6)

1. Zakład Inżynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury Polskiej  
Akademii Nauk w Gliwicach.  
(Irrigation) (Water)

Distr: 4E3a(w) 2 cys/4E3b

4.  
1-BB/BA)  
3  
/ Effect of orifice baffles on flow resistance and their usefulness for heat exchange. <sup>2</sup> Dedeusz, Hobler and Andrzej Borucki (Politech. Slaski, Glwice, Poland). Chem. Stosowania 4, 25-31 (1960) (English summary).—A correlation, accurate to within  $\pm 20\%$ , for air flow resistance  $\Delta P$  in kg./sq. m., studied in the app. described by H. and B. (CA 52, 19278g) is  $\Delta P = 0.431 \frac{d_0}{d_1} \gamma^{0.75} \left( \frac{w}{2g_0} \right)^2$ , where  $w$  is the no. of orifice baffles,  $d_0$  and  $d_1$  are the hydraulic diam. equiv. to free areas between tubes,  $w$  is the velocity in m./sec., between tubes,  $g_0 = 9.81$ , and  $\gamma$  is d. in kg./cu. m. The correlation holds for  $d_0/d_1$ , 6.5 to 15, and Reynolds no. from 4000 to 18,000. Baffle thickness had no effect on  $\Delta P$ . A comparison of the app. with an app. without baffles in terms of performance factor (Glaser, CA 42, 8540f) is given. The relation between heat transfer area and pumping energy of the flowing medium is considered for the investigated cases. Tables with characteristics of individual series of expts. and curves illustrating the influence of orifice baffles on flow resistance are given. A: Szafranski—

HOBLEK, Tadeusz; STREK, Fryderyk

Mixing effectiveness of liquids. *Chemia stosow* 4 no.3/4:307-324  
'60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury PAN Katedra  
Inzynierii Chemicznej Politechniki Szczecinskiej.

(Liquids)

HOBNER, J. A. 1962

The minimum of surface scattering. *Journal of Applied Physics* 33: 161-165.

1. Institute of Theoretical Engineering and Separation, Polish Academy of Science, Submitted April 1962.

180-18, 180-19; 180-20, 180-21

Analysis of the distribution of solid phases for more time for processes with circulation of the liquid. (Submitted for publication no. 2:161-179 '64).

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry, Office of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted January 8, 1964.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; PLISS, A.V. [translator]; ROMANKOV, P.G., red.

[Heat transfer and heat exchangers] Teploperedacha i teplo-  
obmenniki. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo khim.lit-ry,  
1961. 819 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Thermodynamics) (Heat exchangers)

S/081/62/000/005/043/112  
B151/B101

5 1125

AUTHORS: Hobler, Tadeusz, Stręk, Fryderyk

TITLE: The degree of mixing of liquids for Reynolds numbers between 160 - 6900

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 341, abstract 5145 (Chem. stosow., v. 5, no. 2, 1961, 127-151)

TEXT: A study is made of the dependence of the degree E of mixing of liquids on the time of mixing, the speed of the stirrer and the relationship between the amounts of the liquids. The experiments are carried out in a vessel holding 20 ml and of diameter 300 mm; the height of the liquid layer in the vessel is 330 mm; the liquid is mixed with a turbine 6-blade mixer with a turbine diameter of 100mm. An expression is given:  $E = 1 - \exp [-k_1 k_2 k_3 Re^A Fo]$ , where  $Re = nd^2 \gamma / \nu$ ; n = rate of stirrer, rpm; d = diameter of turbine;  $\gamma$  = specific gravity and  $\nu$  = kinematic viscosity of the liquid; Fo = Fourier number;  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  and A = variables depending on the value of Re. Expressions are given  
Card 1/2

The degree of mixing of liquids for ...

S/081/62/000/005/043/112  
B151/B101

for the calculation of these variables. Previous communication see RZhKhim.,  
1960, no. 6, 22610; 1961, 24163. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

See 2/2



HOBLER, Tadeusz; LU-SIN-ZU

Investigations on external irrigating equipment for vertical tubes.  
Chemia stosow 5 no.2:153-168 '61.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska  
Akademia Nauk i Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji Aparatury Chemicznej,  
Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

P/002/61/000/003/001/001  
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Hobler, Tadeusz, Corresponding Member of the Polish  
Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Two years of the Chemical Engineering and Equipment Designing  
Section of PAS

PERIODICAL: Nauka Polska, <sup>4</sup>no. 3, 1961, 135-139

TEXT: About half of the narrative is concerned with a world history of chemical engineering, particularly illustrated with data on West German chemical engineering. The rest is a brief sketch of personnel, research subjects, and monograph publication programs of the above-mentioned Section. The demand for expert chemical engineers will grow in view of planned expansion in the Polish chemical industry and growing production of chemical apparatus which is expected to reach a total of about 100,000 tons annually in a few years. In order to cope with the increasing scope of chemical engineering problems which extend beyond the capability of scattered research posts, the Zakład Inżynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury (Section of Chemical Engi-

Card 1/3

Two years of the ...

P/002/61/000/003/001/001  
D001/D101

neering and Equipment Design) was established in 1958 at the IVth Department of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The address of the Section is: Gliwice, Strzody 21. Within a year since the Section's founding, three research laboratories were established at the following locations: Gliwice, under Doctor of Engineering and head of the whole Section, Professor Tadeusz Hobler, Warsaw, under Doctor of Engineering J. Ciborowski; Wrocław, under Master of Engineering Z. Ziołkowski. Two more laboratories were established in 1960. in Łódź under Docent, Master of Engineering M. Serwiński and in Szczecin under Professor, Master of Engineering T. Rosner. The Section employs a salaried staff of three scientific workers and four assistant scientific workers, and a free lance staff of two scientific, 28 assistant scientific and 14 assistant technical workers. The number of topics handled was 27 during the first year and 37 during the second. Each laboratory concentrates on affiliated problems and thus specializes in a peculiar field of interest. Reports on 10 research tasks accomplished in 1959 and 14 accomplished in 1960 either have appeared or will appear in print in the PAS quarterly "Chemia

Card 2/3

Two years of the ...


P/002/61/000/003/001/001  
D001/D101

Stosowana" (Applied Chemistry). The article further contains a breakdown by subject of the 27 and 37 research topics handled by the Section in 1958/1959 and 1959/1960, respectively. There are two tables.

ASSOCIATION: Polska Akademia Nauk (Polish Academy of Sciences)

PRESENTED: April 1961

Card 3/3



HOBLEK, Tadeusz; CZAJKA, Jozefa

Hydraulics of sieve and turbogrid trays. Chemia stosow 5  
no.4:449-474 '61.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury,  
Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz

Efficiency of the charge surface of absorption columns. Magy  
kem lap 16 no.11:496-502 N '61.

1. Szileziai Muegyetem, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz

Unification of equations for the mass penetrating coefficient during the liquid phase of pack moistening. Przem chem 40 no.7:396-398 JI '61.

1. Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOBLEK, Tadeusz, prof. dr inż.; MACHEJ, Karol, dr inż.

Research on the saturation of air with steam in a scrubber during continuous and pulsating water supply. Chemia stosow 6 no.1:3-43 '62.

1. Zakład Inżynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.



HOBLER, Tadeusz

Method of stabilizing the mass penetration coefficient in cases of major changes of the flow intensity. *Przem chem* 41 no.10:590-591 0 '62.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.

HOBIER, Tadeusz

Mass transfer coefficient  $Ba$  for the gaseous stage in the light of diffusion analogy of rate, heat, and mass. Chemia stosow 7 no. 2:167-179 '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk, Gliwice.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; FRONSKI, Andrzej

Analysis of the application of circulation in heat exchangers.  
Chemia stosow 7 no. 2:181-207 '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury,  
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

MOBILN, Tadeusz

Method of approximate computing mass exchangers for multi-component absorption processes occurring in the presence of inert components. Chemia stosow 7 no.4:473-488 '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Polska Akademia Nauk i Katedra Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury, Politechnika Slaska, Gliwice.

HOBLEN, Teofilusz; BURGHARDT, Andrzej

Modification of the McCabe-Thiele method for nonequimolar rectification processes. Chemia stosow 7 no.4:489-508 '63.

1. Zaklad Inzynierii Chemicznej i Konstrukcji Aparatury,  
Polska Akademia Nauk i Katedra Inzynierii i Konstrukcji  
Aparatury Chemicznej, Politechnika, Slaska, Gliwice.

ROBIER, Tadeusz: SUMMARY, And r.]

Measurements of the gas flow intensity as a function of the temperature. Pt. 1. Summary of the results.

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Department of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design of the Silesian Technical University, Gliwice. Submitted June 5, 1962.

HOBIER, Tadeusz; JEMUSZEK, Jerzy; LIPOLASKA, Irena

Effect of alternate squeezing of the inner tube on the coefficient of the heat transfer from the inner tube to the gas flowing through the annular space. Chemia stosow B 1 no.2:181-207 '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design, Gliwice, of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted June 20, 1963.

HOBLER, Tadeusz; BURGHARDT, Andrzej

Measurements of the gas flow intensity as based on the temperature difference. Pt. 2. Chemia stosow R 1 no.3:287-330 '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design, Gliwice, of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design of the Silesian Technical University, Gliwice. Submitted June 5, 1962.



HOBLER, T., dr., prof.; KRUPICZKA, R.; CZASKA, J.

Hydraulics of turbogrid and sieve trays. Magyar Kem Lap 19  
no. 2:89-92 F '64.

1. Lengyel Tudományos Akadémia Műszaki Kémiai és Készülekszer-  
kezteségi Kutató Központja.

HOBORICI, I.

Interesting and attractive themes. Constr Buc 16 no.737:4  
22 F'64.

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nr. 3-instalatii al T.C.E.H.- Constanta.

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spéciales. *Prace Mat.-Fiz.* 47, 17-20 (1949).

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on an  $X_2$  in  $R_3$  and prove that every point of such a curve  
is an umbilic.

J. A. Schouten (Epe).

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1991

Sample geoelectric measurements for Uasin Gishwati and Uasin  
Lunatal. Geofiz. Kozl. 13 no. 3:273-282 1961.

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Construction of lateral canals in the claystone areas in Slovakia. p. 13.

Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1954  
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 1, August 1956

W. 1. 1.

Importance of research to the water economy. p. 73.

Vol. 4, no. 2, Mar. 1954  
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

HCEST, I.

HCEST, I. Development of the construction of hydraulic projects in Czechoslovakia.  
p. 253.

Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1954.  
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TECH. ČLÁNKY  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1955

HOEST, L.

Production, anchoring, and stressing of large prestressing units. p. 452.

INZENYRSKE STAVBY. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960  
Uncl.



HOBST, L.

Anchorage and the mechanics of dam construction.

p. 20  
Vol. 5, no. 1/2, Mar. 1955  
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI  
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3  
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HOEST, L.

HOEST, L. Anchorage of building structures in the sole of the foundation.  
p. 407.

Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1956.

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Praha, Czechoslovakia,

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

Economic construction of protective dams. p. 233

ROZVOJ VODNÍHO PRŮMYSLU (Ustřední správa vodního hospodářství)  
No. 2, Sept. 1956

Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: East European List (EEL) Library of  
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

HOBST, L.

HOBST, L. The use of big prestressing units in constructing the sealing membrane of the dam near Zermanice. p. 57.

Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1957  
INZENYRSKE STAVBY  
TECHNOLOGY  
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

# 11558

AUTHOR: Khobst, L.E., Doctor of Technical Science. 98-58-3-4/22  
(The Czechoslovak Republic)

TITLE: Sealing of Temperature-Deformation Seams in Hydro-Technical Installations by Means of Rubber Cross Joints (Uplotneniye temperaturno-deformatsionnykh shvov gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy pri pomoshchi rezinovykh shponok)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Rubber or plastic cross joints for the purpose of sealing temperature-deformation seams in hydrotechnical installations are being more frequently used. The work of inserting these rubber cross joints is comparatively easy. Moreover, their effectiveness, durability, and low cost are such that they are preferred in many countries to any other kind of joints. These rubber joints have the capacity of following any deformation taking place between two concrete blocks at the point of seam, which thus stays waterproof by virtue of the rubber cross joint stretching accordingly. A typical cross joint made of profile rubber has a width of 200 mm which is the standard size for installations which are not subjected to high water pressure. Figure 1 shows the dimensions of such a joint and the shoulders (ribs), of which the center one bears against the seam. Rubber cross joints for high pressure installations

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98-58-5-4/22

Sealing of Temperature-Deformation Seams in Hydro-Technical Installations  
by Means of Rubber Cross Joints

are of a similar profile, only 40-60 cm wide. The joint is securely embedded inside the concrete so that even in case the seam opens, it still holds and only gives within the seam. To tear the rubber off the concrete, a pull of 1.9 kg per cm<sup>2</sup> is required. The physico-mechanical properties of the rubber, as used in the CSR for this purpose, are as follows:

Tensile strength kg/cm<sup>2</sup> = 170±10

Elongation at breaking point = 840±40%

Shore hardness = 37±3

Specific weight g/cm<sup>3</sup> = 0.99± 0.01

The life of rubber joints is comparable to the life of rubber sealing rings of the same material, which have been in use in a water main in the CSR for a period of 48 years. Provided the rubber joint is not exposed to the action of ultra-violet rays, ozone or mineral oil, its durability is fully safeguarded. Figures 2,3 and 4 show different ways of putting the rubber joint in place, depending upon the method used for pouring concrete

Card 2/3

98-58-3-4/22

Sealing of Temperature-Deformation Seams in Hydro-Technical Installations

and the kind of forms used. Figures 5 and 6 show various kinds of deformation taking place in seams between concrete blocks, and the way the rubber cross joints adjust themselves to same. There are 7 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German, 1 English, and 3 Czechoslovakian.

Card 5/5

1. Rubber-Applications
2. Expansion joints-Design
3. Expansion joints-Concrete structures

HOBST, L.

"Prefabricated slabs in hydraulic engineering" p.183

"Construction of field drainage." p.186

VODNI HOSPODARETVL (Ustredni sprava vodniko hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia,  
no. 4, April, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959

Uncl.



HOBST, Leos, inz. dr.

Evaluation of the construction of the three-layer sealing shield of an earth dam. Inz stavby 12 no.12:550-555 B '64.

1. Research Institute of Engineering Construction, Bratislava, Worksite Brno.

HOBET, I.

Anchoring of structures into loose ground. p. 296.

STAVEA. (Poverenictvo stavebnictva) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.  
UNCL

HOBST, L., inz., dr.; LISKA, P.; ZALMAN, Z., inz.

Assembled prestressed water-tank with 400 m<sup>3</sup> capacity.  
Vodni hosp 13 no.2:75-78 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebnictvi, Brno.



ROBERT, lecs, inz. dr.

Construction of the Pierre Benite Waterworks on the Rhone River.  
Inz stavby 12 no.5:224-227 My '64.

BOPOVICKA, L., inz.; CHLAK, J.; HOBST, L., inz.; M. ... V., inz.;  
PYSNY, T., inz.; SEMAKOV, A., inz.; STANAR, J., inz.

Concept of the technical development of engineering constructions.  
Inz stavby 12 no.12; Suppl: Mechanizace no.12:521-527 '67.

Hobst, O.

Ways of management of our factory. p. 354. INZENYRSKF STAVBY.  
(Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 15, Aug. 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

WODA, C.

Competition in the Central Administration of Water Management. p. 129.

Vol. 35, no. 5, May 1956  
WODA  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956



HORST, O.

Conference on the reduction of construction costs in hydroelectric plants. p.113.  
(Vodni Hospodarstvi, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

HOPST, O.

"Efficiency of hydraulic engineering investments."

p. 309 (Vodni Hospodarstvi) No. 12, Dec, 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

NOTE: ...

Development of the Czechoslovak building industry in the last  
twenty years. Rozemni stavby 13 no.4:12-13. '66.

1. Deputy Minister of the building industry, Prague.

17

HOBAN, J.  
CA

Polarographic determination of diosphenol. B. Bitter and J. Hoban. *Chem. Listy* 43, 2089 (1940).—The half-wave potential of EtOH diosphenol soln. in 0.2 N LiCl soln. was measured, a calomel electrode being used. The method was applied to the detn. of diosphenol (I) in Oleum Bucco. The 100 mg.-% soln. of (I) in 90% EtOH (2 ml.) was mixed with 2 ml. of 0.2 N LiCl, 0.2 N LiCl with 1 drop of  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , 0.1 N  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , or 0.2 N LiOH and polarographed under  $\text{N}_2$  or  $\text{H}_2$ . Linear dependence on the concn. was found. The calibrating curves were used for the detn. of I in Oleum Bucco. M. Hudlický

CA

HOLLA, J.

17

Polarography of opium, narceine, and meconic acid.  
J. Holza and P. Santavy (Palace Univ., Olomouc, Czech.).  
*Časopis Českého Lékařnictva* 62, 80 (1940). Polarographic  
studies were made to det. which alkaloids of opium are re-  
ducible at the dropping-Hg electrode. Narceine and  
meconic acid gave well developed waves which indicated  
reduction. In this way meconic acid was observed in  
opium and tincture of opium in the concns. of 3.2 and 4.8%.  
Cryptopine was not studied and papaverine gave neg.  
results. Mrs. L. Jezl

1. Institute for Gene and Vaccines (Jozef) and Department of  
Physiology and Chemistry of the Faculty of Science of Charles University,  
Prague. Submitted July 6, 1964.

SEGALL, M., doktor; KHORVAT, L. [Horvat, L.], doktor; KHOCHOTA, D. [Hocota, D.],  
doktor

Importance of audiometric examination in tumors of the cerebellopontile  
angle; neurinoma of the acoustic nerve. Vest.otorin. 20 no.2:69-74  
Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz otlaringologicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy No.12 i neyro-  
khirurgicheskoy kliniki, Bukharest.

(NERVES, ACOUSTIC, neoplasms

neurilemoma, diag. value of audiometry (Rus))

(HEARING TESTS

audiometry, diag. value in acoustic nerve

neurilemoma (Rus))

(NEURILEMOMA, diag.

ear, value of audiometry (Rus))

HOCEVAR, Andrej

Comparison of temperatures in the bare and the vegetation covered soils. Razprave meteorologa Ljubljana 3:25-45 '62

1. Clan Uredniskega odbora, "Razprave. Papers."



HOCEVAR, Andrej

Types of local weather in Slovenia during the winter. Razprave  
meteorolga Ljubljana 4: 1-19 '64.

1. Member of the Board of Editors, "Razprave. Papers".

HOCEVAR, D.

CH

Hydrolysis and fermentation of various agricultural and industrial wastes. M. Blinc, B. Hocevar, J. Komar, and T. Strauh (Kem. inst. "Boris Kidric", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). *Bull. sci., Conseil acad. RPP Yugoslav.* 2, 74-8 (1955) (in German).—Progressive hydrolysis of corn wastes (leaves, stems, cobs, and cobs husks) (I), sunflower wastes (II), and cereal straw (III) with 0.9%  $H_2SO_4$  in an autoclave was made in 12 subsequent stages, each lasting 20 min. Throughout the stages the temp. was progressively increased (135–170°) and the amt. of  $H_2SO_4$  decreased from 200 to 40 ml. per 20 g. of plant material. The resulting hydrolyzates yielded with I, II, and III, 35–65, 38, and 50% of reducing substances. Fermentation of the hydrolyzates, after addn. of phosphate and ammonium salts, with acclimated *Torula utilis* for 18 and 60 hrs., gave with I from 100 kg. of original material 12–15 kg. of pure dry yeast. With II and III 80 and 70%, resp., yeast yields were obtained, the yeast coeffs. being 40 and 60, resp. Fermentation with *T. utilis* of a corn-steep liquor contg. 1.03% albumin and no reducing matter, and of a sulfite waste liquor contg. 2.5–3% reducing matter, yielded in the 1st case after 24, 48, and 72 hrs., 6–7, 11–12, and 14–15 g./l. of yeast contg. 8–9% N (equiv. to 50–7% albumin), while in the 2nd case after 6–12 hrs. the yield of sugar was 70–80%. In the latter case the liquor was neutralized with  $Ca(OH)_2$  to pH 6.5 before treatment, decanted, seeded with salts contg. N and P, and the pH adjusted to 4–4.5 with *T. utilis*.

N. Playsh



HOCEVAR, Drago

The problem of reanimation with special reference to sudden primary heart arrest. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8: 269-270 1955.

1. Kirurgicna klinika medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani-  
predstojnik akademik prof. dr. Bozidar Lavric.

(CARDIAC ARREST,

in surg., ther., resuscitation, results (S1))

HOCEVAR, D.

Problem of hypotension. Acta chir. iugosl. 3 no.1:1-22  
1956.

1. Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Ljubljani (preds.  
akad. prof. dr. Bosidar Lavric).

- (HYPOTENSION,  
controlled, with trimethaphan, comparison with  
pendiomide & methonium cpds. (Ser))
- (SYMPATHOLYTICS, ther. use,  
trimethaphan-induced controlled hypotension,  
comparison with pendiomide & methonium cpds. (Ser))
- (AUTONOMIC DRUGS, ther. use,  
pendiomide-induced hypotension, comparison with  
methonium cpds. & trimethaphan. (Ser))
- (MUSCLE RELAXANTS, ther. use,  
methonium cpds.-induced controlled hypotension,  
comparison with pendiomide & trimethaphan. (Ser))

CA HACH, L.

11

Argentometric determinations of theophylline and theobromine. B. Hach and O. Sedek (Charles Univ., Prague). *Časopis Českého Lékařstva* 63, 186 (1968). Both pure and pharmaceutical preps. of theophylline and theobromine can be detd. potentiometrically by argentometric titrations. Volhard titration is possible while argentometric titration according to Mohr is not suitable. Caffeine does not interfere. Oldrich Sedek

RYSANEK, K.; HOCH, B.; KORDOVA, V.

Effect of guaiacocuran on potassium metabolism in human erythrocytes.  
Cas.lek.cesk 99 no.49:1545-1546 2 D '60.

1. Interni katedra UDL, oddeleni experimentalni terapie, VUVL Praha-  
Krc a Vyzkumny ustav farmacie a biochemie, Praha.

(POTASSIUM blood) (ERYTHROCYTES chem)

JILEK, J.O.; FURMANOVA, J.; STANEK, A.; SEIDLOVA, V.; RANSNER, H.; FALC, A.;  
HOCH, E.; PROCTIVA, M.

Neurotropic and psychotropic substances. Pt.2. Coll Cz Chem  
30 no.2:445-462 F '65.

<sup>1</sup>. Forschungsinstitut für Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.  
Submitted May 4, 1964.

SKARDA, Rudolf, MVDr.; HOCH, Frantisek, promovany veterinarni lekar

Essay on the morphological standardization of mycotic  
affections. Veterinarni medicina 6 no.12:927-930 '61.

1. Katedra pro patologickou morfologii a fyziologii, Veterinarni  
fakulta, Vysoka skola zemědělská, Brno.



HCCH, Istvan

The role of the catalogue of manufactured products in capitalist  
and socialist economic lives. Epites szemle 5 no.4:119 '61.

HOCH, Istvan

Up-to-date shaping and standardization of wooden windows.  
Epites szemle 5 no.8:251-252 '61.

HOCH, L.; VANA, L.

Economical condensation of excess steam in high-pressure boilers. p. 298.

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10  
Oct. 1959  
Uncl.

Z/032/63/013/002/001/004  
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Hoch, P. and Burda, P., Engineers

TITLE: Erosion and corrosion wear of materials in power-generation equipment

PERIODICAL: Strojirenstvi, v. 13, no. 2, 1963, 121 - 129

TEXT: The aim was to verify experimentally the importance of the chemical action on the rate of loss of material during simultaneous erosion and corrosion at elevated temperatures so as to obtain practical data on these effects on materials being used for gas turbines in nuclear power-generation equipment. Test apparatus was designed which made possible: continuous variation in the velocity of the tested specimens, up to a maximum of 81 m/s (with an accuracy of  $\pm 2$  m/s); continuous dosing of the abrasive (ash 70 g/h, fused corundum 200 g/h, 20 - 750 °C) between 0 and 750 g/h with a dosing accuracy of  $\pm 10$  g/litre; continuous temperature regulation up to 800 °C with an accuracy of  $\pm 5$  °C; feeding of various corrosive media in any concentrations and ratios with a dosing accuracy of  $\pm 20$  ml./h. Ten different high-temperature steels and alloys were tested. For the investigated speeds  
Card 1/3

## Erosion and corrosion ....

Z/032/63/013/002/001/004  
E073/E335

of up to 80 m/s erosion of constructional steels and alloys between 20 and 750 °C was governed by chemical corrosion and influenced by the inclination of the area of the metal being eroded to react with the corrosive medium (gas mixture containing argon, carbon dioxide, air and a mixture of air with 5% sulphuric acid) and by the rate of removal of the layer containing corrosion products; the corrosion loss in constructional steels and alloys in non-aggressive media did not depend on the temperature under the given test conditions. Erosion tests on Mg-Al-Be alloys showed that an optimum Be content existed (0.0035%); a further increase in the Be content did not influence the resistance of the alloy to aggressive media. The Be content did not affect the resistance-to-corrosion of non-aggressive media. The dependence of the erosion of mild steel on the incidence angle of the abrasive had a sinusoidal curve with maxima at 45 and 135° of arc. The most favourable material proved to be the Soviet-produced VL 7 (0.18% C, 0.25% Mn, 0.74% Si, 18.94% Cr, 45.5% Ni, 26.5% Fe, 0.022 P, 0.015% S, 7.33% W, 0.05% B). The next best material was the recently developed Czech austenitic alloy VZÚ 60 (0.04% C, 0.10% Mn, 0.51% Si, 18.59% Cr, 61.5% Ni, 12.45% Fe, 1.14% Ti, 0.38% Al, Card 2/3

Erosion and corrosion ....

Z/032/63/013/002/001/004  
E073/E335

0.004% P, 0.002% S, 2.31 Mo and 2.9% W). The anti-corrosion austenitic steel CSN 17341 does not withstand simultaneous erosion and corrosion. The use of facing alloys is advantageous under normal temperatures, particularly for low velocities and for components for which such alloys will not impede their functional properties. Tested refractory enamels do not have a satisfactory resistance to erosion. There are 22 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: SVUOM, Prague

Card 3/3

CIHAL, Vladimir; HOCH, Petr

"Steel and alloy corrosion in a gas medium at high temperatures"  
by [CSc.] Pavel Grobner. Reviewed by Vladimir Cihal, Petr Hoch.  
Hut listy 19 no.10:759 0 '64.

1. G.V.Akimov State Institute of Material Protection, Prague.

Microbiology

HUNGARY

HOCH, Robert (Mrs), Dr. NIKODEMUSZ, Istvan, Dr. candidate of medical sciences, National Institute of Food and Nutrition (director: TARJAN, Robert, Dr, professor) (Orszagos Elelmezes es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezet), Budapest.

"Studies Involving the Testing of Food Stuffs for Pathogenic Intestinal Bacteria."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol XVIII, No 4, Oct-Dec 66, pages 283-287.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Numerous random food samples were tested for their content of pathogenic enterobacteria by means of culture on Klimmer, DC and EM media as well as by concentration. From the data obtained so-far, it may be concluded that less than 0.2 per cent of the food stuffs may be contaminated with Shigellae and about 1 per cent of them may contain Salmonellae. Pathogenic coli strains, however, could often be found in the food samples. This problem requires further investigation. When present in large numbers, the Klimmer and EM culture media gave similar counts for E. coli and coliform bacteria; in spite of this, the two methods can not be used interchangeably. 11 Eastern European, 6 Western references.



HOOH, Robertna, Jr.

Bacteriologic examination of bank notes and coins in circulation.  
Elelm ipar 19 no.4:115-117 Ap '65.

COUNTRY : POLAND  
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and  
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its \*  
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84362  
AUTHOR : Hochanz, E.  
INST. : -  
TITLE : Vegetable Gums and Their Application in the  
Manufacture of Paper.  
ORIG. PUB. : Przerl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 3, 74-77  
ABSTRACT : Review of literature for the past 10 years.  
The bibliography includes 19 references.  
-- Ye. Gurvich.

CARD: \*Derivatives. Paper.  
1/1

HOCHMAN, Elzbieta, mgr inż.

Review of recent methods of testing printing paper. *Prace*  
papier 20 no.10:319-323 C '64.

1. Pulp and Paper Institute, Lodz.

HOCHAUZ, Elzbieta, mgr.inz.

Attempts to evaluate the suitability of papers for letterpress  
with the use of the I.G.T. apparatus. Przegl papier 18 no.3:  
69-73 Mr '62.

1. Instytut Celulozowo-Papierniczy, Lodz.

HOCHAUZ, Elzbieta, mgr inż.

Effect of the paper properties on the quality of intaglio printing.  
Przegl papier 18 no.9:278-281 S '62.

1. Instytut Celulozowo-Papierniczy, Lodz.

GENERA, Henryk. *Wzrost i rozwój przemysłu papierowego w Polsce.*

Contribution to the development of the use of wood and straw chemical pulps in the production of printing and writing paper. *Prace i*  
*papier 20 no.9:1977-2:1-10.*

1. *Wzrost i rozwój przemysłu papierowego w Polsce.*

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; BEKIERKUNST, Adam; AGOPSOWICZ, Grzegorz;  
JEDRZEJEWSKA, Alicja; HOCHBERGER, Barbara

Dihydrostreptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin-penicillin  
therapy of ozena. Arch. immun. ter. dosw. 3:239-247 1955.

1. Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN we  
Wroclawiu (Dyrektor: prof. dr. L. Hirsfeld) Dzial Bakteriologii  
i Antybiotykow (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Bekierkunst) Klinika  
Otolaryngologiczna Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu (Kierownik:  
prof. dr. W. Jankowski).

(RHINITIS, ATROPHIC, therapy,  
dihydrostreptomycin alone & with penicillin (Pol))  
(DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,  
rhinitis, atrophic, alone & with penicillin (Pol))  
(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,  
rhinitis, atrophic, with dihydrostreptomycin (Pol))

KOSSOWSKI, Stanislaw; AGAPSOWICZ, G.; HOCHBERGER, B.

Antibiotic therapy of ozena; case reports and review of foreign literature. Otolar. polska 10 No.1:45-49 1956.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu Kierownik:  
prof. dr. W. Jankowski.

(RHINITIS, ATROPHIC, therapy,  
antibiotics (Pol))

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeuticuse,  
rhinitis, atrophic (Pol))



HOCHBERGER, Barbara

2 Cases of frontal sinusitis caused by foreign bodies. Otolaryng. polska  
11 no.3:291-294 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A. M. we Wrocławiu. Kierownik: prof.  
W. Jankowski.

(SINUSITIS, etiology and pathogenesis,  
frontal, for. bodies (Pol))

(FRONTAL SINUS, for. bodies,  
causing sinusitis (Pol))

HOCHEL, L.

Rise of 80-100 per cent in the efficiency of elevators. p. 493

TECHNICKA PRACA. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

ROCHEY, V.

"Impressions From the Highlands of Muran."

p. 104 (Krasý Slovenska, Vol. 34, No. 3, Mar. 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY Periodicals

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11,  
Nov. 1958

HUNGARY

FERENCZ, Bela, Dr, HOCHENBURGER, Emil, Jr., Dr; Gyor-Sopron Megye Hospital, Radiology (chief physician: HALMI, Jozsef, Dr) and Otolaryngological Ward (chief physician: CSILLAGH, Sandor, Dr) (Gyor-Sopron Megyei Korhaz, Rontgenosztaly es Ful-Orr-Gegeosztaly).

"The Importance of Occipitontental Radiography of the Erect Patient in the Diagnosis of Inflammatory Processes of the Paranasal Sinuses."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 37, 11 Sep 66, pages 1753-1754.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The technique of occipitontental radiography of the paranasal sinuses, taken on the seated patient, is described. Its advantages to the pictures taken on the supine patient are pointed out as follows. 1) Following chest X-ray, radiograms of the sinuses can be taken rapidly. 2) The sharpness of the pictures is increased by the Lysholm grid. 3) The position of the head can easily be fixed. 4) The focus-film distance is a given constant. 5) Patients with dyspnea can tolerate a seated position better. 6) The fluid present in the sinuses appears as a meniscus. 7) The form of the thickened, polypous mucosa is more clearly visualized. In conclusion, the introduction of a routine of X-ray pictures taken in a horizontal ray-direction on the erect patient is recommended especially at ambulant services with many patients. 4 Hungarian, 8 Western references.

1/1

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